THE CAPTURE OF CAPT. COOK.

Concependence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 26, 1859 Yesterday a dispatch was received at Philadelphia assesseing the arrest of Capt. John E. Cook, "after a most desperate resistance." The first cars that left Philadelphia for this town did not start till 7 o'clock this morning; and it was not until 4 o'clock this a terseen that your correspondent arrived in Coambersburg. Just in time to be too late to see Capt. Cook! Might before last he was brought into town; to day at seen he was taken from the jail and carried to Charlestown, Virginia.

Truly, "their teet are swift to shed blood."

After inquiring in every direction—at the prison among other places—I found that the arrest of Cook was generally attributed to treachery, and that the agents to it were Claggett Fitzhugh, a self-asserted nephew of Gerrit Smith, and one David Logan, who has the reputation of being worth \$10,000-which, I am told, "is quite a pile in these parts"-and of being one of the hardest characters in the county, which is by no means a "soft" one.

TRACES OF COOK'S COMPANIONS.

Before speaking of Cook, however, let me first alhade to the latest excitement-the discovery, this afternoon, by three boys, of three Sharp's carbines, a mantity of ammunition, a daguerrectype, and a piece of men, which had evidently been used around a running sere. They were found lying in the woods, about half

sere. They were found lying in the woods, about hair a mile from the town.

From Emanuel Hale, one of the boys, I ascertained that the rifles were covered with anow, and must, therefore, have remained there several hours before they found them. A number of corn-cobs were also found near the spot. The corn from them had evidently been butten off raw.

On one of the carbines is the name of "E. P. Tidd," on another the initials, "B. C.;" while the third, which is a new one, had no mark of any kind on it.

I was unable to see the dagnerrectype, as the man who found it had left the city and taken it with him.

'The cartridges found are for Sharps sporting rifles, not for the carbines, which have a bore of twice rifies, not for the carbines, which have a bore of twice

No pistols were found, but there were pistol-balls

No pistols were found, but there were pistol-balls and bullet-molds.

As there is no reward for these fugitives, they will probably escape.

A nook found—Marked Passages.

A pamphlet of 198 passages was also found. It has no cover; it is thumb-marked and dirty, and there are pencelings on almost every other page. Sometimes a gentence is thus marked and occasionally a passage.

The pamphlet is entitled: "Extracts from the Manal for the Patricit Volunteer on Active Service in

The pamphlet is entitled: "Extracts from the Mannal for the Patriotic Volunteer on Active Service in
Regular and Irregular Ware being the Art and Science of Obtaining and Maintaining Liberty and Independence. By Hugh Forbes. "To form an army, it
is not sufficient to collect men and put arms in their
hands."—Dufour. New York: W. H. Tinson, prioter
and stereotyper, Now. 43 and 45 Centre street, 1857."
Among the sentences marked in pencil are these:
"Give precedence to Principle over every
other consideration." [Small capitals in the book.]
"What except consequitous conviction, will stand

"What, except conscientions conviction, will stand the ordeal of persecution?"
"Under the incubi of royalty, privilege, supersti-stition, diplomacy, SLAVERY, petf, and prejudice, the moble quanties of man have been suppressed—there-fore Revolution has become a necessity, and, what is more, a DULY."

In one long sentence, page 178, in which the soldier and man of letters are contrasted, these words are under-

and man of letters are contrasted, these words are underlined:

"The man of letters is generally fond of theories,
spon which, though often impracticable, he can for
hours eloquently declaim and astalely argue, whereas
the soldier, . . he abhors wranging."

"Liberty and Slavery are as opposed to each other
as light and darkness." [Emphatically marked.]

"It must keep alive the democratic spirit among
the population, because the war of Insurrection must
lean for support upon the popular element, or it will
fail." [Emphatically marked.]

"Nothing short of a total deficiency of ammunition,
food, or water, can justify a surrender—to deter which

food, or water, can justify a surrender—to deter which catastrophe, every species of procrastination must be Let it be well understood that the only way to ob

"Let it be well understood that the only way to do tain respect and esteem, is to show an example of coolees and courage in the hour of battle—of patience and firmness in moments of suffering and privation—of such exactitude and precision in the fulfillment of all dutier as will stimulate others to do the same."

"Every nation which is resolved to be free must eventually become so."

"Let it always be remembered that although the rem may prepare mens minds for a change, it is the

pen may prepare men's minds for a change, it is the sword which ultimately will decide between Slavery

steerd which ultimately will decide between Slavery and Laberty.

"In times of civil commotion, when citizen is ar rayed against citizen, and the ruled against the rulers, no man does his do." if he remain neutral."

"792. A. why, among public men, does evil presucerate over good? Why is it that ambition itself does not induce men to perform laudable deeds? The fault like with the people; because they do not henor truth and frown down intrigue; because each individual concentrates his thoughts upon his private interests to the exclusion of all public spirit. In short, because man is not faithful to Principal."

There are numerous pencings to direct attention to strictly multary rules, but it is not necessary, as it would intow no light either on the character or plans of the insurgents, to transcribe them here. There is one exception, newever: it is the most decidedly marked paragraph in the book, and tends to dimly

marked paragraph in the book, and tends to dimiy foreshadow the designs of the insurgents. Here it is, transcribed from page 135:
"He says, in conclusion, [that is Gen. Dufour says]:

"He says, in conclusion, [that is Gen. Dufour says]:
The sum of all that precedes is, that mountain warfare ought to display remarkable audacity and activity:
that all depends on rapidity of movement and the skill in taking the initiative, even while on the defensive; that it is not by attacking the enemy in his position that he is to be cislodged, but by manuvering so as to turn him; that in menacing his flank or rear, the enemy should be forced to quit his vantage ground and to attack under disadvantages; in a word, that one ought as much as possible to manuver on the offensive and

attack under disadvantages; in a word, that one ought as much as possible to maneuver on the offensive and fight on the defensive."

I cerefully looked over every page of the book, in presence of the Counsel for Virginia here, to see if there was any written comment or name. On the edges of the book, is the name of—

"L. F. Parsons,"

And on page 162 is one word in pencil—"lies"; and it is so characteristic of the spirit of the insurrectionists that the gentence which called forth the brief comment should be quoted. Here it is:

ment should be quoted. Here it is:

"A good general, a well-organized system, good instruction, and severe discipline, aided by effective establishments, will always make good troops, independently of the cause for which they fight.—Napoleon." Lies is the pencilled addition.

"Yes, there is no two ways about it," said the Consel for Virging, "these follows all fought from a

Counsel for Virginia, "these fellows all fought from a

JUSTICE REISHER'S STATEMENT,

In order to accertain the truth of the various rumors with reference to the capture of Capt. Cook, I called on Squire Reisher, the Justice before whom the fugitive was brought, and asked for permission to copy the evidence produced in the case. He is a respectable, mild-looking gentleman, who has already passed middle age. He stated that the testimony had not been committed to paper, but that he would repeat the substance of the evidence of Logan and Fitzhugh if I desired it. I took down his statement in stenographic notes. Here

it is:
"I was in my office, about 8 o'clock, when two men "I was in my cline, about 8 o clock, when two men came in and asked me to go down with them to the Franklin Hotel. They said they had a man whom they supposed to be Capt. Cook. I told them they should bring him up here before me to my office. They said there sere a great many persons there, and likely to be considerable excitement, and I had better go up with them to see him.

them to see him.

"I went there and found this man, supposed to be
Cook, with a room full of persons and several cutaids.
I then sat alongside tois man they called Cook, and
told him that there were accusations to be preferred against him of a very serious nature, and informed him of his rights, put him on his legal guard, told him that he was not obliged to say anything which would criminate himself. I then found that he locked naggard, and told them to give him someting to eat. They did so. There were at the time about forty persons in the

"They brought food, and he ate very heartily. I thought the poor fellow had not eaten anything for some time before.

"After he had eaten some time, I asked his accussions with the man to be

"After he had eaten some time, I asked his accusers what grounds they had to suspect this man to be Capt Cook.

"They then went on and stated that he had come out of the mountains, and asked for some sait meet; and this was Fitzhugh) stated that he had been hunting in the mountains and had got out of provisions. He saw a man called Logan, who is a middling rough kind of man, and made signs to him to keep with him. Logan let on he had a store up the road, and that he would give him some sait meet. Fitzhugh winked at would give him some salt mest. Fitzhugh winked at Legan, and whispered that he believed this was Cook, when Legan put his hand on his shoulder and said,

when Logan put his hand on his shoulder and said,
You are my prisoher.

"The expression of Logan was, that Cook sprang up
like a wire trap. He ran his hand into his pocket.
Logan, being a stout man, caught him by the arm and
held to. They had a great deal of difficulty, both of
them, to get him down. Logan is a strong, active

man, and yet both of them could hardly get him to the ground. Finally they succeeded in getting him down. They then took away bis arms. He had a pistol, and campaign knife—which is a knife with a fork and a poon. The pistol was a five-inch revolver, with six barriels, and finely finished. It was fully loaded and canned.

capped.

Finding the excitement increasing, I appointed a special police of six, and had Cook conducted to my ffice. "The excitement was a commingled matter of pity

for the man in the condition he was in, and curiosity to "As seen as Cook was brought to my office I re-peated the advice I had given him at the tavern, to put him on his legal guard—when he said that if such was the law be choose to remain quiet, and not answer

any question.

"I then swore the accusers.

"Fitzhugh was the first witness, and repeated his statements made at the tavern."

I inquired where these men captured Cook.

"At Mount Alto," the Justice said, "near Hugh's

founderies." The hardest place in this country," said a by-

stander.
"In what respect?" I asked. "Do you mean mor-Yes," be said; "they are the hardest people in

"Yes," be said; "they are the hardest people in this section there—inst such folk as would delight to do such actions. Cook could not have chosen a worse locality in all this State than that neighborhood. If he had gone by the North Mountain, he would easily have I seked the character of Fitzhugh. He occupies,

I sked the character of ritzingh. He occupies, it appears a respectable position in the county; he is a nephew of Hughes, the best business man in the county, and is employed as a clerk in his founderies. He told the telegraph operator to send his name in full, as he wanted his nucle Gerrit to see it. He is a nephew

as he wanted his nucle Gerrit to see it. He is a nephew of Gerrit Smith, he main ains, by marriage. The last time he was at the North, he said, he called on nucle Gerrit, and complained that he set him down at table between two free niggers," as he phrased it. He is a native of Maryland, and his family are people of some importance in that State.

Logan, on October 14, 1857, was charged before Justice Reisher with attempting to abduct a free black from Pennsylvania, for the purpose of selling him in Maryland or Virginia. He was remanded for trial, but at the instance of one of his prosecutors, a notle prosequi was entered. He is supposed to have bought him off. He bears the reputation of a negro-catcher. Fitzhingh did not wish Logan to be sworn, on the pretext that his evidence was unnecessary, but for the real purpose of concealing the iniquitous part they both had played in the capture of Cook. The Justice overruled the wish.

Logan, after making a rehearsal of the same matter and saying that Cook would have shot him if he had not held on to his arm, remarked repeatedly that Cook was a good man, a brave man, a man of great nerve, that if there was a brave man in the country, he was ere, and if he had been in proper condition he would not have been taken. Both of the accusers praised Cooks bravery. Both testified that, although Cook was nearly famished, and a small man, neither of them

separately could have managed him.

'After having secured him, they took him down to the house to get something to eat; told him that they pitied his case very much: that he might get clear; that his best course was to go before a magistrate, enter bail, and then, to use Logan's word, skeet, or

escape.

"They rather got Cook persuaded—Logan did—that he was friendly to him.

"I then seked the witness," said the magistrate, "if

"I then asked the witness," said the magistrate, "if he had made any offer or promise of reward to the prisoner in order to produce this change in his feelings?

"He denied having made any other than that to go before a magistrate would be the easiest way to get off.

"After being sworn, Logan was asked if Cook had made any declaration with regard to whom he was.

"Logan hesitated.

"The question was repeated.

"He hesitated again.

"The question was put again.

"We waited for some time for an answer. I told

"We waited for some time for an answer. I told him he was bound to tell the truth and the whole truth with reference to any conversation he had had with

Cook.

"Well, he said, if he must, he must, but that he did not like it. To my mind," said the magistrate, "when he was making this statement he wanted to tell the most he wanted to tell the said. all; he wanted to say what he spoke, but not in the presence of Cook. I can compare it to nothing but a girl saying No, no, to what she's wanting all the e. He then stated that the prisoner had told him that

he was Capt. Cook.
"Cook had stood behind my chair all the time thus far, but now he rather pressed himself forward and looked at Logan just like a dead man looks at one. Logan cringed beneath his look. "Logan stated that Cook confessed having been at

"Logan stated that Cook confessed having been at Harper's Ferry.
"Here the counsel for Cook made some objections, and spoke disrespectfully of Logan. The witness seemed rather to get cross with the counsel, and in proof of one statement pulled out of his pocket a commission made out to Cook by John Brown.

"Logan fairly cringed under the look Cook gave him as he pulled out this paper.

"Yes, he betrayed Cook—the scoundrel, said a bestander.

bystander.
"Legan said that this was the commission be got

from Cook. He then went on and read the commis-sion. It was signed by Brown as Commander in Chief, and I think it was countersigned by Kagi. It was a printed commission; one line of letters, in the form of an arrow, was very peculiar; I could not read it; I rever raw such letters before. It was made out to Cook as cardain. It was marked No. 4.

Cook as cartain. It was marked No. 4.

After hearing this tantinopy, I thought the avidence was sufficient to authorize me to hold the prisoner over to answer. I committed him to prison that

In further conversation with the magistrate, he described Cock's manners and personal appearance so accurately as to leave no doubt on my own mind that

accurately as to leave no doubt on my own mind that the unfortunal captured fugitive is he.

"In the short time I was with him," he said, "I thought him a gentleman. There was no sign of bad breeding about the man. There was a great deal of cander about him. He is evidently a very brave man. There was no a man here but thought him a person of determination and courage."

There was no! a man here but thought him a person of determination and courage."

Fitzbugh, having the best social position, finds more defenders here than Logan. But he is evidently the more guilty of the two villains. Not content with having Cook at their mercy, after disarming and overpowering him, they loaded him with irons to bring him to town. Cook's offered word of honer and entreaties were impotent to prevent this indignity.

Logan repeats of his perfidy already. He excuses himself as having acted on impulse. The price of blood is already troubling him, and the cold chills—so I was told—came over him as he thought for the first

I was sold—came over him as he thought for the first in e of the probable vengearce of the Abelition Carbonari of Auerica.

His conduct in prison was in keeping with his bearing in Court. He refused to answer all questions, and when addressed as Cock or when inquiries were conningly proposed to him about Harper's Ferry, merely snewered that he had not admitted that he was Cock. He saked for books, and spent the day in reading. The public pulse here throbs pity for Cook. His

The public pulse here throbs pity for Cook. His cookers, his uta-suming but undaunted demeator, has elicited universal admiration. Unlike John Brown in the motives which guide him, he will, I have no doubt, be as firm as the old man before the cowardly Court to which, as I now write, he is rapidly hurrying.

Both here and in Philadelphia, the conduct of Cook and of Brown is arousing a deeper and broader Anti-Slavery rentiment (outside, as well as inside, of Abolition circles), which even Karess, with all its horrers and outrages, failed signally to create. Why? IT has appealed to the Kellgious Nature of the People, and water is beginning to flow from the Rock Heesb.

S .- The people are not so deeply affected here that they refrain from their usual or unusual pleasures. Doesticks lectured, to general acceptance, to a large audience this evening, on the internally suggestive subject of "Pluck" He is a pleasant lecturer. Let me commerd him to committees.

CHARLESTOWS, Friday, Oct. 28-Evening. Gov. Willard of Indiana, brother-in-law of Cook, ecompanied by J. E. McDonald, Attorney-General of the same State, and D. W. Vorhees and M. M. Randolph, arrived here to-day, and have had a long interview with Cook.

DICKINSON, PARKER, AND SEYMOUR AT SYRACUSE.

DICKINSON HISSED.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SYRACUSE, Oct. 27, 1859. Last evening, the Slave Democracy of Onondaga County had a gathering at the City Hall, at which meeting D. S. Dickinson, Amasa J. Parker, and Ho-

ratio Seymour made speeches.

The collection of so many "lions" of the party at one point, and that the center of one of the most Anti-Slavery counties in the State, betokened some unusual cause. It seems to have been the supposed chance to make political capital out of the recent demenstration at Harper's Ferry, as all the speakers appeared to consider those events a perfect "windfall" for their party.

If I was not greatly mistaken, however, they counted without their host.

Althouge Dickinson's numerous attempts at wittings, some of them of rather low order, in more senses han one, elicited considerable applause from the ground tiers during the former part of his speech, yet when he came to bring up the subject of "Old Brown," is he dericively called him, instead of applause, he was greeted with hisses.

This seemed to take "Scripture Dick" rather at a lisadvantage; but he managed, with some choking, to

disadvantage; but he managed, with some choking, to wade through the rest of his speech, characterizing the Registry Law as one of the most oppressive and neconstitutions enactments ever framed, and uttering unconstituti ini enactorenta ever frame unconstituti bal enactments ever framed, and uttering other abure less. Verily, the Democrats must consider them eves hard pushed for political capital.

Dickinger was followed by A. J. Parker, the last year's candidate for Governor, who made a speech character zed by less sophistry and blackguardism than either of his constitute. He denounced the "irrepressible-conflict" doctrine of W. H. Seward, but did not so caricature it as did both Dickinson and

but did not so caricature it as did both Dickinson and Sevnour.

He was followed by the latter personage, whose name will probably be reme nbered as long for his veto of the Maine Law as for any other act of his political life, past, present, or future, who summed up the "Democratic" platform into the principle of let alone ism, characterizing their opponents as a meddling party. He even west so far as to tell his hearers that where they found, among their neighbors, a meddling man, that he was a Republican, whereas the man that mirded his own businesse was a Democrat.

He contended that the legitimate effect of the "irrepressible conflict" dectrine was to array persons of different opinions upon all subjects into hostile and contending factions: and warned the Republicans present that their leaders, after meddling with and overthrowing Slavery, would, by the same theory, meddle with the people's religious rights.

the people's religious rights.

He dwelt particularly upon the weakness of the South, and the alleged meanness of agitating the Slavery question, on account of the weakness of the Slavery every every the stronger at the time of the Revolution than now.

To-night the Republican have a gathering, and I may rend you a brief report.

SANFORD E. CHURCH ON THE STUMP.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. MEDINA, Orleans Co., Oct. 26, 1859. Sanford E. Church-a son, but not "the favorite son" of "Little Orleans"-made a speech in this

village, last evening, in his own behalf. Mr. Church has a few peculiarities as a speaker and politician not universally known by the people of this State. He has a very rare faculty of disguising himself and garnishing the strange "facts" with which his speeches abound. He commences a speech by assuring his auditors that he regards himself as aly one of the "people," neither better nor wiser than the average of enfranchised mortals. He does not presume to instruct any one, but simply desires to advise and reason with his auditors for the mutual advantage of speaker and hearer. It is not his purpose to make a speech, but only to "talk" with his "intelligent fellow citizens," as neighbor converses with neighbor and friend with friend. And nothing can tempt him to make a false statement or in any manner to mislead any person within the sound of his voice. Indeed, he has no object in so doing. It is his interest, as it is the interest of every man before him, to secure the election of those candidates who will faithfully, wisely, and understandingly discharge the duties of the several offices for which they are named. Like every other houset elector, he wants the governments and laws of the State and Nation administered with an honest and intelligent regard to the interests of the people. And what possible object has he to deceive or mislead his audience He sees before him his neighbors and friends, and would sooner suffer mayhem in any of its terrible

terests of his State and Country.

Thus Mr. Church proceeds for the space of full fifteen minutes, at the end of which time be stands before his audience a perfect picture of "gentleness," innocence," "candor," and "simplicity!" And, with the "faithful" of the party, his style of "honesty" takes remarkably well. Those who are unsophisticated touching the mysteries of sham Democracy open their ears anxiously wide for the random "facts" that abound in the balance of the speech. It seems hardly possible that the man can deal in falseboods after thus emphatically certifying to his own character for veracity and candor.

Well, Mr. Church introduced himself last evening,

forms than induce one of them to vote against the in-

Well, Mr. Church introduced himself last evening, as usual, and after such introduction he proved himself only as regardful of truth as he has been known to be during his political wanderings and meanderings in years past and gone. Judge you, therefore, the character of his speech last evening. Alse! that a man with such a preposeesing exterior—a man with such prima facie proofs of honesty and fair dealing—ehould be thus woefully oblivious of current and patent facts!

Mr. C. said he had great respect for the masses of the Republican party! In fact, he thought the Re-

the Republican party! In fact, he thought the Republicans were generally, just as honest in their tentions as the Democracy. Unfortunately feather lacked information. They did not retained affairs. Yet at heart they were as guileless even as the Democrate themselves! The masses of the Republican party—sim to income the masses of vor or wholestme laws and honest administrations. But wicked politicians—monters like Seward, Greeley and Weed—had blinded them and led them astray, and in their infatuation they voted for abominatic as that were fast sinking the State into the lowest depths of

Poverty and digrace.
Concerning the "Canals," Mr. Church was particupoverty and digrace.

Concerning the "Canals," Mr. Church was particularly "at home." He doubted not the "masses" of the Republican Party were, like himself, honestly if favor of the completion of the Canals, with the least possible delay, and with as little expense as practicable. But the Canals never could be enlarged under Republican rule. The thing had been demonstrated, and there was no longer room for doubt. The Republican "leaders" were the "enemies" of the Canals, as were the "leaders" of the Whig Party during the existence of that organization. But the Democracy in general, and Mr. C. in particular, were the warm, constant and consistent friends of Canal Enlargement. The State debt smounted to full \$40,000,000, and the Whig and Republican parties were responsible for the whole of it! Not a dollar of it had been borrowed by the Democracy! The Democracy had a plan of Enlarging the Canals without incurring a public debt, and had they been permitted to rule the State, the Canals would let since have been fully completed and the State out of debt.

Seeh is an environe of a nortion of Mr. C.'s speech.

would lot since have been fully completed and the State out of debt.

Such is an epitome of a portion of Mr. C.'s speech. The whole was thus characterized by a reckless disregard of truth, and this, too, regarding facts familiar to every intelligent man that listened to him. It was evidently his intention—his sole design—to blind and mislead the ignorant. He did not state that the Central Rahond interests and the Canal interests of the State were at war with each other, and that the Democratic party of New-York is wholly in the keeping of Corning, Dean Richmond & Co., the owners and rulers of the Central Railroad. He did not state that the example of borrowing money for the State Canals was the Central Railroad. He did not state that the example of borrowing money for the State Canals was set by the Democracy—that, as long ago as 1825, the Democratic Administration of the State borrowed \$337,000; and that every year during the eleven consecutive Democratic Administrations that followed, money was borrowed for Canal purposes and the State debt thus steadily increased. He did not state that of the \$40,147,743, borrowed since the year 1824, only \$15.812.515, was borrowed by Whig and Republican Administrations, and that the balance of \$24.335,228, was borrowed by Democratic and American Administrations, and that the balance of the "Democracy," and the balance to the "Americans." Indeed, he made no candid statement of facts—gave no truthful history of the political affairs of the State—presented no faithful statement of the issues of the campaign—but, from first to last, used the most description.

truthful history of the political affairs of the Statepresented no faithful statement of the issues of the
campaign—but, from first to last, used the most despicable endeavors to blind and deceive his hearers
by charging everything wrong upon the Republicans,
and crediting the Sham Democracy with everything
"glorious and good."

But the meanest portion of his speech was that in
which he dealt with the recent Democratic godend,
"Old Brown" and the Harper's Ferry Insurrection.
He charitably acknowledged that the "masses" of
the Republican party did not design any such result—
that Seward and other leaders had probably not been
aiming at that particular revolt—but that the bloody
trageoup at Harper's Ferry was the legitimate result of
Anti Slavery discussion, and directly and wholly
chargeable to the Republican party! For every
blow that was struck, every shot that was fired, every
life that was sacrificed, every drop of blood that was
shed upon the occasion of that bloody revolt, the Republicans were solely and wiskedly responsible! He
did not have the menhood to refer to the great and infamous Kansas cause which produced in due time this
ascentinary and retributive effect. He did not have did not have the menhood to refer to the great and in-famous Kansas cause which produced in due time this sanguinary and retributive effect. He did not have honor enough to inform his auditors of the manner in which "Old Brown" had been converted into a mad-man and fitted for such ruthless deeds as were witnessed at Harper's Ferry; nor did he name the party who armed him with vengeance and created in his heart a thirst for blood!

Such infamous charges would have been more toler-able had they come from a Virginian fire-cater, a

Nothern Hunker, or any other person, consistently and uniformly blind and infatnated touching the question of Slavery. But when it is remembered that the man who thus attempts to brand the Re sublican party as the author of a Virghia insurrection was only eleven years ago in political fellowship with all the Abolitionists, black and white, in the State such language begets an intense disgnat for the man that utters it.

The people of this county have not forgotten that Sauferd E. Church left the Democratic party only eleven years since, because that party was then too Pro-Slavery. At that time, he told the citizens of Orleans that the Democratic party was wholly under the control of the Slave Power; and that, therefore, he had terred his back upon it forever. His "awakened consciences" would not allow him to belong to such an organization. Sick and tired of the Pro-Slavery abon inations of the "Democracy," he reconced all connection therewith—misrched in hotheste to Buffislo—met in that city Sam, Ward, John Van Briten Fred Domelass John Cockpane and Savery abon inations of the "Democracy," he rerounced all connection therewith—marched in hothaste to Buffalo—met in that city Sam. Ward, John
Van Buren, Fred. Douglass, John Cochrane, and
other Abolitionists; and then and there solemnly
pledged kenself to vote for the exclusion of Slavery
from every foot of American territorial soil! "No
MORE SLAVE STATES—No SLAVE TERRITORI,"
was the larguage of his tongue, and some thought
(very foolishly the impulse of his heart. Was Mr.
Church sincere and honest eleven years ago? Was
be then verily opposed to the Extension of Slavery!
And did he hones! y believe that Congress had the
power to prevent such Extension! Did he then believe it was right and proper to discuss the question of
Slavery Extension, and that no "bloody meurections"
would result from such discussion! If "Yea," then
why is he so buter to-day against those that believe as
he believed only eleven years ago?

Alas, for Mr. Church! how can he expect that his
own friends and neighbors will have the least confidence
in his words, politically spoken! Free-Soil one day
and Pro Slavery the next! Yesterday waging a bitter
warfare against Slavery and the Slave Power!—to-day
defending them and defaming all that refuse to follow
his infamous example. In 1839, upholding the most intensely
Pro Slavery Administration that ever wielded the
power of the American Government!

of Abelianits !—in 1859, upnolding the most intensely Pro Slavery Administration that ever wielded the power of the American Government!

And this man comes to Medina to utter and reiterate brazen lies in behalf of the most corrupt political organization that exists under the sun. He appears before his Free-Soil brethren of '48, and, giving the lie to his former professions, utters foul slanders against his former associates by attempting to fasten upon them the deeds of a man maddered by afrocious wrongs for which the present Democratic Administration is which the present Democratic Administration is responsible! Away with such political treachery! Let him learn from the verdict of November next that his treachery to the cause of Freedom will never be re-warded by the spoils of office.

PERSONAL.

-In the advertisement of the topics in the last No of the New American Cyclopædia, there occurs the following furny collection of names: "Fanny Ellsler, Elysium, Emerson." The great dancer and the philosopher, with "Elysium" between them!

-One of the editors of The New-Orleans Catholic Standard, having visited Madame LeVert of Mobile, pronounces her " a solar woman, drawing after her a firmanent of planets."

-Mr. T. H. Stillwell has been arrested at Alexandria, Va., upon a charge of uttering "seditious language." while conversing on the subject of the Harper's Ferry affair. Mr. James A. Houtenburgh became his security. Mr. Stillwell is said to be a recent emigrant from the North. The " seditious language" uttered by him is not repeated by the press. Was it a quotation from Jefferson?

-The Cleveland Lender of the 27th, contains the

following letter: "Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Oct. 22, 1859. To the Hon, Judge Tilden :

DEAR SIR: I am here a priscoer, with several saber my head, and bayouet states in my body. My object in writing is to obtain able and faithful counsel for myself and fellow-prisoners, five in all, as we have the faith of Virginia pledged through her Governor, and numerous prominent citizens, to give us a fair trial. Without we can obtain such counsel from without the Slave States, neither the facts in our case can come before the world, nor can we have the benefit of such facts as might be con-sidered mitigating in the view of others upon our trial. I have money on hand here to the amount of \$250, and personal property sufficient to pay a liberal fee to yourself, or any able man who will undertake our defense, if I can be allowed the benefit of said property. Can you or some other good man come on immediately, for the sake of the young men prisoners at least? My wounds

for the sale of th sel for Capt. Brown. The Hon, Hiram Griswold, we understand, proposed to do so last night, if the answe to a dispatch forwarded to Charlestown yesterday, in dicated time to arrive so as to be of service at the trials."

-At Marksville, La., a wort time since, Judge C N. Cullom, having let one bench of the District Court and descended to the yard, mat W. B. Lewis, esq., and elemped him in the face for " using abusive and "sulting language" respecting him in a brief presented to the Court. Subsequently, Mr. Lewis came into town, accompanied by his son and his nephew, for the purpose of assailing the Judge. The N. O. Picar

wind says: travened the streets of Marksville for some two hours, once of twice within some 60 feet of the gentlemen by whom he expected to be attacked. At a late hour they sent him a message to meet them on the open street. He desired to know whether he should come armed, or without weapons. They asked time for their answer. Subsequently, one of them approached nearly opposite the place where the Judge was sitting, and requested him to the place where the Judge was sitting, and requested him to move a few yards up the street, as he was shielded by two houses. The horses were finally taken away by some one, when young Lewis fired upon the Judge, who returned the shot, and a brisk centest was kept up for some time between the two, untip Mr. Lewis had fired his seventh shot. At this moment, Judge Cu'lom's pistol being exhausted, some one gave him a walking stick, which proved to contain a small gon, and with this the Judge fired a shot which took effect in the body of Mr. Lewis when the contest ended. All parties were arrested. The Judge was discharged, and his opponents were held to ball on a charge of assault with intent to kill, in the sum of \$5,000."

-A correspondent of The Charleston Courier praises Gov. Wise as "one of the hardest working men of the age," and says: "One of his schemes is a When negroes are convicted of crimes, novel ore. instead of sending them away, and making, as he remarked to me, a Botany Bay of South Carolins and Louisiana, he buys them for the State and puts them to work on railroads oud other public works. He says the system worked well, and the negroes worked well in the railroad tunnels. The Governor is not insensible, too, of the ornate as well as the useful, and devotes himself to improving the capital grounds, already very beautiful, employing the white penitentiary convicts, with a soldier in full uniform, with a musket, standing guard over them, and ready to pop away at them if they attempt to escape."

- A writer in The Boston Journal says that Mr. Boner cannot drive his famous team consisting of Lantern and Lady Woodraff. When put on their speed. ays this writer, he cannot manage them, and when e appears on the "road" with his \$14,000 team, he sobliged to employ a professional driver to attend him. This is nonsense. There is not in New-York & mere docile span of horses, whether going fast or slow; and any clever boy of twelve could drive them at the top of their speed without difficulty or danger.

-The editor of The Richmond Whig appears to b trying hard to figure in a duel. Hear what he says of Mr. Walach, of The Washington Star : " He would sell his soul, if he had one, for thirty pieces of silver. He is a professional jobber and swindler, and derives his meat and bread from habitual depredations upon the public treasury. He would lie, or steal, or murder, without any hesitation, for those who would pay bern."

- The rightful heirs to the property of the late Senater Brederick, it is said, are two young girls by the name of McDonnell, now living in Carrigton till in the County of Cork, Ireland. These young ladies are cousing-german to Mr. Broderick on his mother's side They have been informed of Mr. B.'s death and their claims to his estate.

-A letter from Winehester, Va., in The Alexandria Gozette, gives the following description of a funeral:

"The negro man Haywood, the porter connected with the railroad, who was killed at Harper's Ferry, was buried here or which "Old Brown" had been converted into a mad-man and fitted for such ruthless deeds as were witnessed at Harper's Ferry; nor did he name the party who armed him with veageance and created in his heart a thirst for blood! Such infamous charges would have been more toler-able had they come from a Virginian fire-eater, and the work of the remains were accompanied by the Morsan Continentals, Major B. B. Washington, and two other companies, one from Winchester, and the other from Martinsburg; their names I cannot recollect.

band of meals commented with the Continentals headed the pro-cession, and played some beautiful airs. In the procession were cessor, and played some beautiful and the regiment in uniform.

The Mayor of the city, the officers of the regiment in uniform.

Mr Holliday, and other leading utilizens of the place. It was an imposing sight to look upon; and could our Northern countrymen have witnessed the funeral of Old Haywood, and the hundreds who gathered around the grave, and the respectful and serious attention with which they listened to the burial service, which was read by an old colored preacher, there would be no such faratice as Brown and Cook."

-Lawson Botts, the counsel for Brown and his confederates, it is said, is a son of the late Gen. Thomas H. Botts of Virginia, and nephew of John M. Botts and the Princess Catharine D. Murat of Florida. His mother is a grand-niece of Gen. Washington. Mr. Botts is said to be a young lawyer who relies on his profession for subsistence, and a man of good ability and spotless character.

-Joshus R. Giddings lectures before the Young Men's Association of Troy on the 22d of November, and for the Albany Young Men on the 24th. The people of those cities, we hear, are making arrangements to invite him to address the public on political subjects during his stay among them.

-Osawatamie Brown was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought at the Battle of Plattsburgh.

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. WARD B. BURNETT.

The following copy of charges, presented, some time sirce, against Gen. Ward B. Burnett, United States Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska, has been forwarded to us for publication. The charges, it is numberstood, will be investigated by the Government:

1 That Gen. Burnett sarved with cortain Deputy Surveyors, last Winter, to take fees from them to go to Washington to enceavor to got the appropriations increased for their benefit.

2. That he has took different Deputies that it would not do for him to receive the money himself, but that they could pay it to his friend and clerk, Capt. Gaines. He said this while bargaining with them for fees to go to Washington to get an increase of the appropriation.

cervor to get the appropriations increased for their benefit.

2. That he has tood different Deputies that it would not do for him to receive the mencey himself, but that they could pay it to his friend and clerk, Capt Gainer. He said this while barraining with them for fees to go to Washington to get an increase of the appropriations.

3. That Gen Burnett carried a proposition to writing from a survey of to the said Gainer, propositing to pay \$100 per township for a survey ing contract—Burnet a now go to the clerk of the clerk of the said Gainer, proposition to the clerk of the cler

13. He rests from Win B Hail as once culture, and agrees to pay \$600 per animum; but under a threat of effort to remove the effice, execute from parties here as follows, viz: from S.F. Nuckells, & 100; Alexander Majors, \$100, and Hills & Armetrurg, \$100; and has herestofore taken vouchers for the whole annuut. A large portion of the hone as reuted for the use of the Government has been since last Summer, and still is, occupied. and used by his sister as a boarding-house.

Win B. Hall presented his bill for haulten in removing the office, and for private carriage hire for himself and Capi. Gaines, amounting in all to six dollars and fifty cents, in the payment of which he required Hall to sign a voucher against the dovernment.

the Surveyor-General's office, for a greater amount than he actually received.

15. The Capt. Gaires spoken of, is reported in General Burnett's efficial report at being a cierk in the office here from that time General Burnett came here, until the report was made (Aog. 14 to Oct. 1, 1859), and at the same time General Burnett came here, until the report was made (Aog. 14 to Oct. 1, 1859), and at the same time Gaines was receiving pay as clerk in the Gustom done at New York, on leave of absence, and Burnett knew it.

16. It is also charged that he is at times incapacitated to attend to the duties of his office from dumkenness, and that in comequence of his absence from his post without the permission of the Department, important duties of the office are neglected, and Deputies suffer hos for want of his signature. He is now absent, and has been since the 20th of May hat. When hat heard from he was in the State of Tellusiere.

Dated July 15, 1859.

RESTORING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED OR DEAD .- Dr. H. P. Silvester, a London physician, has proposed a new method of restoring persons ap parently drowned or dead, and of resuscitating stillborn shildren. This method is a simple imitation of natural deep respiration, and is effected by means of the same muscles as are employed by nature in that process In ordinary deep inspiration we lift the ribs and sternum by the pectoral and other muscles which pass between the chest and shoulders, and thus produce the threatened vacuum which inflates the lunge; in the new method we lift the ribs and sternum by the pectoral and other muscles, which pass from the shoulders to the parietes of the thorax, by steadily extending the arms up by the side of the patient's head. By elevating the ribe the cavity of the chest is enlarged, a tendency to a vacuum is produced, and a rush of sir immediately eakes place into the lungs. Expiration is brought about by simple compression of the sides of the cheet by the pstiert's arms. The principle isforced enlargement of the capacity of the chest, producing a tendency to a vacuum, and consequently an aspiration of air into the lungs, induced by the constrained action of the muscles of ordinary and extrardinary inspirations upon the movable walls of the thorax; diminution of the capacity of the chest and expulsion of the air from the lungs, and consequently an expiration, induced by compression; the arms of the patient are to be used by the operator as handles to open and close the chest. The distinguishing feature of this method is the actual enlargement of the eavity of the chest-the elevation of the ribs above their ordinary or natural level. It is, of course, of consequence to get as much air into the lungs as posble, because there can be but little doubt that fresh air is the proper etimulant to the respiratory efforts.

TEMPERATURE OF WHITES AND NEGROES. -- Some interesting experiments have been communicated to the Pars Academy of Sciences, on the difference which exists between the temperature of whites and negroes, according to age, sex, &c. These experiments, although in some respects imperfect, are, in many, highly interesting. The researches were made in Africa. The temperature of a number of persons was ascertained at seven o'clock in the morning, before they had been exposed to the sun, some of the results being as follows: A white, aged 12 years, 294 dega. Reamur: a negro 12 years, 31; a white, aged 29 years, 29; a negro, aged 20 years, 31; a white woman, aged 14 years, 201; a negress, 14 years, 321. Whence results, that cateris paribus, the negro possesses more animal heat than the white.

As the passions of the negro cool with age, he loses

The battaling was unfer the command of Col. Moore. The fine | a great deal of this expensive heat. He grows old very soon, and at thirty is as aged as a white man at fifty five or sixty years. It is rare to meet a negre there who is older than forty years; but still the old negro has a higher temperature than the white in his prime of his. It results from the researches made, that the temperature of the negro is, cateris paribus much superior to that of the white; that the heat of negresses is greater than that of negroes up to the fifteenth year of their age, but after that period less. but still greater than that of whites; that the negroes diminish in temperature as they grow old; and, finally, that the old neg oes have a still higher tempera-

ture than the whites.

STATISTICS OF HEADACHE. - The Medical Times and Gazette contains some interesting numerical data obtained by inquiries made in the usual course of profersional experience, corcerning the causes of head-ache. Of ninety cases cited, sevenly-six were females -a number which establishes pretty strongly the fact testified to by most of the old writers, that females are more frequent sufferers. Of the seventy-six fe males, forty were single. The predisposition in the case of females is believed to originate in the nervous system-susceptibility of nervous disorder being much oftener found in the female than in the male subject. It is likely to exist in organisms which evidence a capability of so much fineness and delicacy of perceptien, united with so much prenenes to emotion citement, and in which the functions of organic life are observed to be so readily wrought upon by pass-

ing states of thought, sensation, and emotion.

Of the exciting causes, emotional disturbance has the highest number. Out of ninety cases, fifty-three declared this to be one of the causes of their attacks, forty-eight also considered that atmospheric states were to be blamed, and twenty five specified thunder. In regard to inheritance of the hability ha nineteen cases the mother is mentioned, in nine the father, and in twelve both parents; in all, forty gave explicit eviderce of hereditary predisposition, and a few others mentioned cases in collateral branches. Out of the pinety cases, only nineteen blamed their diet. As to the influence of climate, twenty-nine seem very clear that they are least liable to attacks of head places where the air is dry and bracing; aix com-mend cold atmosphere, and six condenn it; eight praise warm atmosphere, and three dislike it; eix are n favor of eea air, and four are averse to it. Fatigue is mentioned as an exciting cause by thirty-two.

From the time when Sarandiere and Magendie first made known their observations on the therapoutical use of electro-puncture, galvanism has been fre and in various ways administered to relieve such neuralgic pains as defy other therapentical proceedings.

The practice of electro-puncture being connected with more or less appoying inconvenience, viz., in many instances very violent pain during the operation, and afterward inflammation and suppuration in those tis-sues into which the needles have been thrust, other modes of applying galvanism have been naturally resorted to. Duchenne recommended to produce a strong revulsion by practicing Faradisation of the skin, by means of metallic brushes conveying a very powerful electro-magnetic current to the painful points; but the pain produced by this proceeding is, according to Duchenne himself, atrocious, and in a certain number of cases the operation has not been accompanied with any success. Another way is to send an induced current, of middling intensity, for a certain time through the affected nerve, by mease of moistened conductors—one pole being placed at a point where the trunk of the nerve may be reached nearest to the nervous centers, the other one on any of the terminal branches of the nerve. This mode of electromagnetic treatment, which is derived from the physiological fact that by such a proceeding any nerve in its normal state may be made more or less insensible, has been found the least inconvenient and the most efficacious for some form of neuralgia. In fact, the pain produced by it is very ineignificant, and herdly worth mentioning, when compared with the often ex-oracisting neuralgic pain against which the proceed-

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

Alkany, Oct 28.—Flour moderately active, and firm; alles 1,000 bits, irates unchanged. Winkar in fair request, seles 1,000 bits, irates unchanged. Winkar in fair request, seles 1,000 bits, meetium at \$1.25; 1,700 bits, white Milebigan at \$1.440 bits, 0.a. \$1.470 bits, 0.a. \$1.470 bits, 1.00 bits,

BARLEY firm; sales 1,000 bork. Canada at 7,93%. Rvs and Olts quiet. Canal. Franchers steady; 50. on Flows and 10. on Wheat to New York. Lake Invocate—100 bols. Flour, 5,40 bork. Wheat. Canal. Exports—1,870 bols. Flour, 15,700 bols. Wheat. Canal. Exports—1,870 bols. Flour, 15,700 bols. Wheat. Conad. Exports—1,870 bols. Flour, 15,700 bols. Naw-Onleans, Oct. 23.—Corror firm; cales to-day 7,000 bales at 10/2010. for Midding; cales of the week, 5,000 bales; receipts at the season 18,000 bales; receipts of the week, 19,000 bales; making the total this season 18,100 bales; 100 bales;

ions unchanged.
SAVANAN Oct. 22.—Cotton in improved demand; sales today, IEES bales.
AUGUSTA, Oct. 23.—Cotton unchanged; sales to-day, 1,636 ACUSTA, Oct. 23.—COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 1,676
bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—COTTON—Sales! to-day, 290 bales;
sales of the week; 11,900 bales; prices are in. lower on the week;
good Mideline; 112011c. Ricz dul, and ic. lower on the week;
good Mideline; 112011c. Ricz dul, and ic. lower on the week;
good Mideline; 112011c. Ricz dul, and ic. lower.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT steady; sales 14.

600 bush at 290c, for Spring from store. Conn dul at 770. Oars

firm. RECRIPTES—3,90 bbls Flour; 93,900 bush. Wheat, 12,590
bush. Conn., 2,600 bash. Oats. RIPMENTS—1,200 bols. Piour,
65,00 bush. Wheat, 24,600 bush. Corn.

Milw auxirs, Got. 22.—FLOUR saires. WHEAT decilining;
sales at 28c. Conn quiet. Oays steady;
sales at 28c. Conn quiet. Oays steady,
bethout, Oct. 22.—FLOUR saires, but prices anchanged.

Wheat. Billpments—2,160 bbls. Flour, 14,500 bush. Wheat.
TOLEDO, Get. 22.—FLOUR steady; sales at 8.5 for Superine.

Wichart steady at \$1 100021 20. RECRIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000
bush. Wheat.

BALTIMORE. Oct. 22.—VLOUR advancing; sales of Howard

street at \$5.25. City at \$5.12. Witear active: sales 4,600
bush. at \$1.800 25. for White, and \$1.200 25. Sol.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—FLOUR from. Wheat of Red.

Conn dull. Recovisions quiet. Whitear sales and Conn dull.

RECORD SALES SALES SALES SALES SALES SALES SALES SALES

EXCHANGES. Oct. 22.—Eacht exchange on New-York at 1-10 26

BALTIMORS. Oct. 22.—Eacht exchange on New-York at 1-10 26

EXCHANGES.

BALTIMORS, Oct. 22.—Sight exchange on New-York at 1-10 cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Sight exchange on New-York, par to 1.10 P cent premium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Sight exchange on New-York 11 P cent premium for currency, and 1 P cent premium for anid.

New-ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Exchange on London, 60 days, 910 91 P cent premium. On New-York, sight, par to 1, premium.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 22.—Sight Exchange on New-York, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Sight exchange on New York, un changed.

BAVARNAH, Oct. 22.—Bight exchange on New York, unchanged.

COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Felday, Oct. 22, 1859.

Exports of the week. 84 Decrease from corresponding week of last year. 87 Imports of the week. 11 Increase over corresponding week of last year. 37 There has been no specie exported from this port, or importantly the past week.

In steamship Empire City, from Harana-E. W. Burghard, J. Payan, P. Suan, M. Bellar, R. Rode, Capt. Williams, and five in the steering.

Steamship Empire City, Griffin, New-Orleans Oct. 20, and Havana 22d, mdsc. and pass to M. O. Roberta By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Oct. 25, sunest.—No insward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light N. W. Weather clear.

LONG BRANCH—No insward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOCK.—One brig passing in the Hock. Wind fresh N. W. Weather clear.

SANDY HOUR.—One brig passing in the Hoor. What I was R. W. Weather clear.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Below, asip Wyoming, from Liverpool, and a ship supposed to be the Calicope, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 22.—Arr. bark Indoor, from Baitimore;

Orizaba from Belfast, Ma.

EALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Below ship Ranches, from Rio Janeiro Sept. 20. Sld. 17th, bark Bargaret, Falladelphia.

Spoken Oct. 15, iat. 25 R., ion. 64 W., bark Mayflower, from New York for Berbadoes; all well.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—Arr. barks W. A. Beaha, and Hannibal from Rio Janeiro.